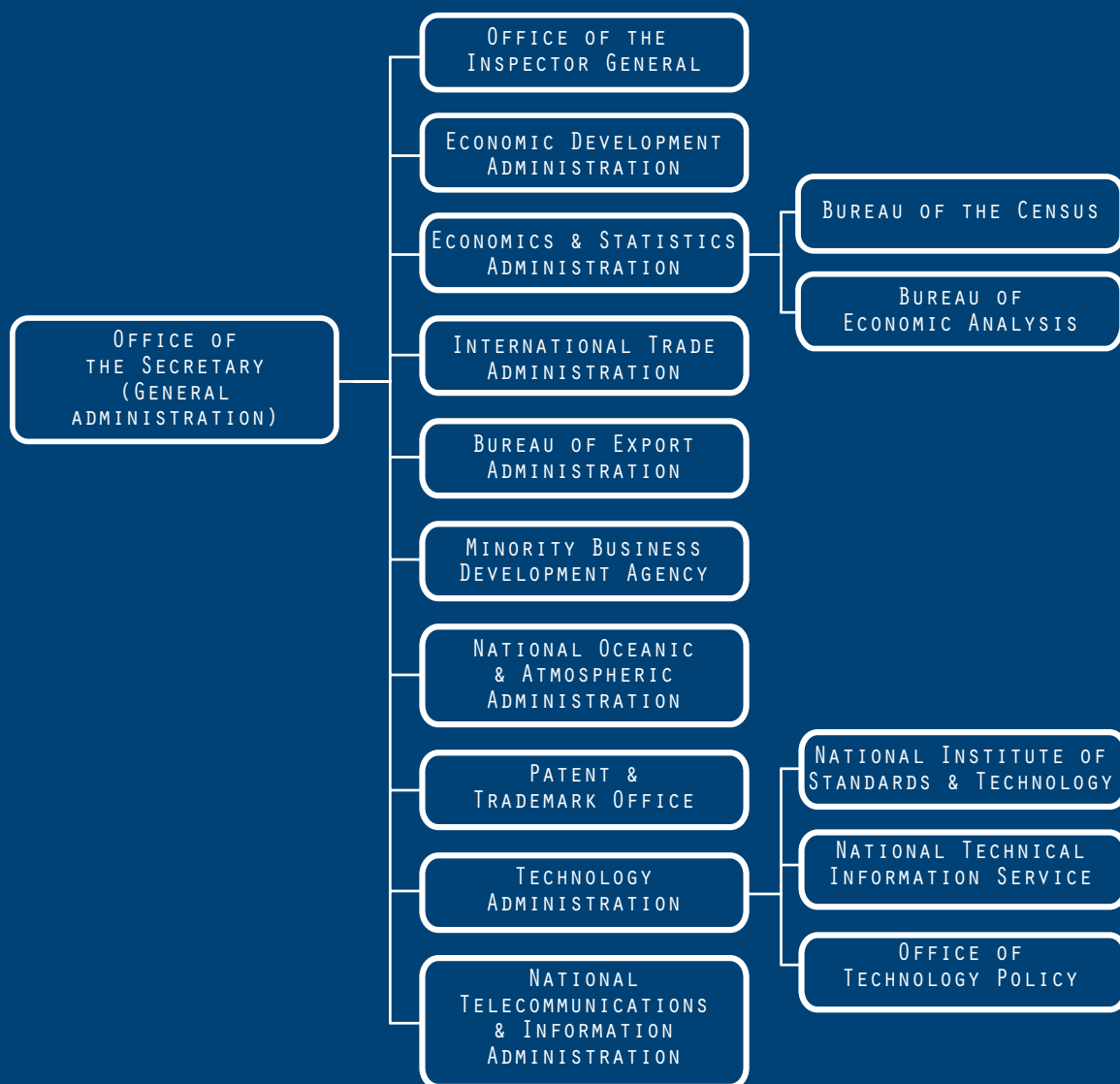




Department of Commerce Organization Chart



The Department at a Glance

ENABLING LEGISLATION

The Department of Commerce is one of the oldest cabinet-level departments of the United States. Originally established by Congressional Act on February 14, 1903 as the Department of Commerce and Labor (32 Stat. 826; 5 U.S.C. 591), it was subsequently renamed to the U.S. Department of Commerce by President William H. Taft on March 4, 1913 (15 U.S.C. Section 1512). The role of the new Department was defined as being “to foster, promote, and develop the foreign and domestic commerce, the mining, manufacturing, and fishery industries of the United States.”

MISSION

The Department of Commerce promotes job creation and improved living standards for all Americans through economic growth, technological competitiveness, and sustainable development.

BUREAUS

The Department is the most diverse agency in Government. It includes 13 bureaus:

- Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)
- Bureau of Export Administration (BXA)
- Bureau of the Census (Census)
- Economics and Statistics Administration (ESA)
- Economic Development Administration (EDA)
- International Trade Administration (ITA)
- Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA)
- National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
- National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA)
- National Technical Information Service (NTIS)
- Patent and Trademark Office (PTO)
- Technology Administration (TA)

In addition to these bureaus, the General Administration (GA) encompasses the responsibilities of the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, and the Chief Financial Officer and Assistant Secretary for Administration. The GA also

FY 1999 Highlights and Management Accomplishments

DEPARTMENT HIGHLIGHTS



E-COMMERCE INITIATIVE

The Department of Commerce (the Department) E-Commerce initiative is focused on ensuring that information technologies remain an engine of economic growth in America. In this respect, it is vital that we help close the "Digital Divide" and ensure that all businesses and consumers are able to take advantage of the Internet and other information technologies. We also played a leading role in FY 1999 in enhancing online security and thereby increasing consumer confidence in E-Commerce.

Y2K COMPLIANCE

The Department had no Y2K-related problems on the rollover to 2000. We successfully completed Y2K-compliance work on all 473 mission-critical systems prior to September 1999 and on non-mission-critical systems prior to December 31. The Department spent approximately \$67.5 million on the Y2K problem in FY 1999, taking total expenditure to \$118.1 million. We expect to spend an additional \$6.6 million in FY 2000.

DIGITAL DEPARTMENT

In FY 1999, we initiated our Digital Department program. Our goal is to create a secure intranet for Department of Commerce employees that will support and streamline travel, training, procurement procedures and other administrative functions. The program will also seek to improve Department Internet services to enable easier public access to our products and services.

DIVERSITY

The Department has made a commitment to foster diversity in business as a means of nourishing our nation's strength. In FY 1999, we acted on this commitment to award more than 40 percent of our procurement dollars to small businesses. This total nearly doubled the government-wide goal.

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE
PROTECTION PROGRAM

Responding to Presidential Decision Directive 63 (PDD-63), the Department's Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) program has identified 31 infrastructure systems that qualify for protection. These include national security, national economic security, and public health and safety systems. The CIP program was assisted by the Expert Review Team of the Critical Infrastructure Assurance Office.

COMMITTS PROGRAM

Through our Commerce Information Technology Solutions (COMMITTS) program, the Department is leading the Federal government effort to increase the number and value of contracts granted to small, minority-owned, and female-owned businesses. We created this new program to help small businesses take advantage of the \$45 billion the Government sets aside annually to support the uptake of information technology.



COMMERCE ACQUISITION CAREER
MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

The Commerce Acquisition Career Management Program aims to improve management decision-making by applying new information technologies to the acquisition process. We are currently overseeing the Department-wide introduction of the Commerce Standards Acquisition and Report System (CSTARS). CSTARS will provide timely, accurate information to managers to enable better purchasing decisions and thereby to facilitate the accomplishment of program missions.

GPRA PROGRESS

The Department made significant progress in FY 1999 toward meeting the objectives of the Government Performance and Results Act. In particular, we greatly improved the utility of our Annual Performance Plan (APP), receiving a score of 85 from Congress for our FY 2000 APP.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

2000 DECENNIAL CENSUS

All key operations for Census 2000 are on schedule. Most of our plans for the Census have been tested and evaluated in the Census 2000 Dress Rehearsal, and work on our outreach efforts is nearing completion. These efforts include the publicity campaign, the printing of Census questionnaires in multiple languages, and the hiring of welfare-to-work participants to help administer the Census at the local level.

BROADEN TRADE

The Department's efforts in FY 1999 to broaden American trade included leading business development missions, leading the National Trade Education Tour, and successfully defending against steel dumping.

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

The National Weather Service (NWS) has achieved a major milestone in the modernization of its forecast and warning capabilities by completing the deployment of the Advanced Weather Interactive Processing System (AWIPS) in the NWS forecast offices. AWIPS provides the capability to display satellite imagery, radar data, surface observations, and forecast data at a single workstation. In FY 1999, we successfully met the longstanding Congressional mandate that the system be deployed to all 152 NWS sites and that it be completed within a \$550 million cap.

INNOVATION 2003 AND GLOBAL DIVERSITY

The International Trade Administration (ITA) successfully launched two major new programs in FY 1999. Innovation 2003 and the Global Diversity Initiative are designed to support American companies in their efforts to compete successfully in the international markets of the 21st century.



NOAA FLEET MODERNIZATION

In FY 1999, we successfully achieved the removal of the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA) classification of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) fleet modernization as a material weakness. This weakness was first reported in 1990. We achieved this through better general management and by enhancing the oceanographic and hydrographic ship-related data collection capability of the NOAA. We are also expecting approval for the purchase of the first of four new fisheries research ships. Funding for the first of these vessels was included in the FY 2000 budget.

TECHNICAL LEADERSHIP: NIST

NIST strengthened the Nation's science and technology infrastructure by dedicating its new Advanced Chemical Sciences Laboratory in March 1999. This state-of-the-art facility is designed to help address the demanding challenges of 21st Century science and industry. In addition, NIST developed and implemented a technical assistance program that provided direct support to hundreds of thousands of U.S. businesses as they sought to counter the Y2K computer threat.

PTO: PERFORMANCE-BASED ORGANIZATION

At the beginning of FY 2000, Public Law 106-113 reestablished the Patent and Trademark Office (PTO) as a performance-based organization subject to the policy direction of the Secretary of Commerce. This approval will enable the PTO to achieve greater efficiency by operating along the lines of a commercial business and by exercising independent control of its administrative and management decisions. The new office will be headed by an Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Director of the PTO, appointed by the President. The patent and trademark operations will be treated as separate operating units, each led by a Commissioner appointed by the Secretary of Commerce.

LEGISLATION: EDA

The Economic Development Administration (EDA) was the subject of Congressional reauthorization legislation in 1999. The new legislation better reflects the EDA's mission, and will enable us to more effectively target our resources to economically distressed communities.

1999 MALCOLM BALDRIGE NATIONAL QUALITY AWARD



This award was established by Congress in 1987 to enhance the competitiveness of U.S. businesses by promoting quality awareness, recognizing the quality and performance achievement of U.S. organizations, and publicizing successful performance strategies. The 1999 winners were STMicroelectronics, Inc.- Region Americas; The Ritz-Carlton Hotel Company, L.L.C; BI; and Sunny Fresh Foods. Additionally, eligibility for participation was expanded to include education and healthcare organizations.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

UNQUALIFIED AUDIT OPINION

The Department accomplished a major milestone in FY 1999 by receiving an unqualified opinion on all financial statements. Additionally, all bureaus obtained unqualified opinions on their financial statements.

COMMERCE ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Implementation of a Department-wide financial management system, the Commerce Administrative Management System (CAMS), continued in FY 1999, with Census, NOAA, and the EDA all making significant progress. In addition, we launched an initiative to develop a corporate database that will integrate financial data from each of our reporting units.

NTIS FINANCIAL STABILITY

The Department continued to address the deteriorating financial situation of the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) by supervising an aggressive cost-cutting program that included the transfer of 42 NTIS staff members to other Departmental agencies during the last quarter of FY 1999. These and other measures permitted NTIS to close FY 1999 with a balance of some \$650,000 instead of with the projected deficit. The agency's financial position nonetheless remains precarious and its mission and structure outdated.